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BALBOA PARK

By W. ALLEN PERRY

May I talk about Balboa Park from my own viewpoint which is that of a landscape architect and park director. To me it's the most interesting park in the country. Not that there aren't other parks as beautiful; many have specific elements of beauty that I downright covet. Not that there aren't other parks as functional. The difficult topography of Balboa Park hinders many of its functions. We have no great meadows, we have no expansive water features, we have no completely developed playfield. But we have the domination of a group of buildings architecturally so fine and so subordinately planted that laymen from all over the world immediately appreciate it. These buildings are known throughout the profession of architecture. Students in the larger of landscape architecture study our layout as keenly as medical students study their anatomy. We have something great and something unique.

Development is only half the story. The original site had a terrific influence on that development. I'd like to quote from a statement made by Mr. Samuel Parsons. Mr. Parsons was a landscape architect brought out here from New York in 1902. We'll be mentioning him again, but in his first report on Balboa Park he said: "The settng of the park, between a vast mountain system on one hand and the broad ocean on the other is unique. Harbor, bay, islands, sea, promontories, mountains and miles of open country, each with its own unusual and differenet character, are all incorporated in the park scheme and form an inseparable and vital part of it; hundreds of square miles of land and sea are therefore *added* to the territory of this park." That's what Mr. Parsons said that long ago. Even with the surrounding buildings and developments, the main scheme of planting has kept the park open to many horizons and much of San Diego County seems to continue right on into Balboa Park. That's the park as you and I know it today. But let's go back to the beginning seventy-four years ago.

Today we don't know what San Diego's population is from morning 'til night. With all due respect for the estimates and guesses of the Chamber of Commerce, the Planning Commission, and the Post Office we still don't know. But seventy-four years ago, in 1868, they knew down to the last individual. The population was 2,301. There were 915 houses. The real property was valued at $2,282,200, and the personal property was worth another $141,252.00. That was the size and worth of the community that had the audacity or the foresight or that spark of something that caused it to set aside 1,400 acres for a park.

To me the instrument of dedication will always be one of the most breath-taking things about the park. Lots of people think that Father Horton gave the land to the City. He didn't, but he wanted a park and he got Ephriam W. Morse, as his first assistant, and Joseph Manasse and Thomas Bush to drum up signatures on his petition to the Board of Trustees. A lot of us here today can't remember way back before the country sold out to the lawyers. We're of the school that firmly believes that if a legal document doesn't contain at least six pages of eight and a half by fourteen it couldn't possibly be legal. But evidently the lawyers weren't very well organized in 1868, or they were all out of town attending the State Bar Convention that day—or something—because all it took to remove fourteen hundred acres from the city and set it aside forever as park land is this amazingly simple statement. You can find it n the City Clerk's office in the minutes of May 26, 1868.

Below that date it says, "Board of Trustees, City of San Diego. Present: Jose Guadalupe Estudillo, Marcus Schiller and Joshua Sloan. Votes counted according to the foregoing notice allowing Trustees to sell Pueblo Lands. Yes, thirty-five. Nayes, one. (It would be interesting to know whether that was one Republican or one Democrat in those days.) Then comes the dedication of Balboa Park—and I'm quoting again. "Moved and seconded that Lots (and they did take the trouble to number the Pueblo Lots) be for a park." No record of the motion being carried unanimously or otherwise, no record of the individual votes. That's all the time and paper and legal service it took to protect forever fourteen hundred acres.

They could have sold the lots that day. They had just been given the power to sell Pueblo Lands. They could have sold them for a fraction of

their present worth. Just what that fraction would be we don't know because we have no satisfactory valuation of the park in its present state of improvement. But a few individuals wanted a park; they though big and they wanted big. They put the pressure on the Trustees; they got it and today we all have it.

Now and again I'm a Doubting Thomas or a cynic or something. Since December it usually comes on after a naval engagement—I don't see spots before my eyes any more, what with these occupational forces of Army-Navy, I see gold stripes. But if I happen to be sort of cynical and happen to be thinking about that horrible substance we grow plants in up there I think that perhaps on that May morning Senor Estudillo and Mr. Schiller and Mr. Sloan sat back and had the best laugh. I wouldn't be surprised if they were rather chuckling and thinking: "Well, they wanted a park and we gave 'em a whale of a big one— and at the same time we washed our hands of fourteen hundred acres of the ornriest handpan in these United States."

Hardpan it was and hardpan it remained for about twenty years after its dedication. In the "seventies" there was an Indian rancheria not far from Date Street and Eighth Avenue. Some parties attacked the legality of the dedication in hopes that the area could be subdivided. But the state legislature and the supreme court upheld the park on the expression of intent in the original minutes.

In 1903 Mrs. Mary B. Caulston, who was then employed as executive secretary of the Park Improvement Committee wrote this statement: "In recent years a growing realization of the unusual beauty of the site, its special and unque features for a great park, its value to the city in large and far-reaching ways, together with the conclusive action of the state legislature, have all operated to preserve the park from attack and division." And that's the last we hear of efforts to subdivide the park.

Between 1889 and 1899 people demanded park improvements. The Ladies Annex—it seems as if that was a club and not a building or appurtenance thereto—raised $500.00 to plant a narrow strip along Sixth Avenue from Juniper to Palm. The Council leased thirty-six acres at Sixth and Upas to Miss Kate Sessions for a nursery. In return for this concession Miss Sessions agreed to plant so many trees each year. The fine plantings of Cypress and Pine and Eucalyptus in that area are more monuments to that genuinely great lady. About this time there was what was known as "The Howard Tract" of 100 acres for an orphans school. A large building was erected on the site and many trees and shrubs were planted. Now part of that tract is in the grounds of the Naval Hospital, and the rest has reverted to the park. Evidently the orphan business didn't materialize as it was expected to, because with our population today five acres amply takes care of the Children's Home.

The Golden Hill area of Balboa Park—that's the land north of "A" between 21st and 26th—was developed by the adjacent community in 1889 and 1890. For years it was the most choice section of the park and that's where we still have some of our best palms. The two men who were most active in promoting this project were Mr. Leroy A. Wright and Mr. Mat Heller.

Then came the drought — seven years of it. There wasn't enough water for private gardens and orchards so, of course, park improvements had be curtailed. How history repeats itself—close quote.

Evidently about 1902 things became a little more moist. In that year Mr. Julius Wangenheim proposed to the Chamber of Commerce that some park improvements be started near what we now call "Inspiration Point." A Park Improvement Committee was appointed and Mr. Wangenheim was made chairman. Other members were U. S. Grant Jr., William Clayton, George W. Marston, D. F. Garrettson, Capt. W. R. Maize, H. P. Wood, and Mr. W. L. Frevert. A special park plans committee included Mr. Marston, Miss Sessions and Ernest White. This committee raised twent thousand dollars. They they employed Mrs. Mary B. Coulston as Executive Secretary and brought Mr. Samupel Parsons out from New York. Mr. Parsons was landscape architect for Great New York and at that time had control of

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Monthly List of Plants

Adapted to the Interior Valleys of Southern California.
Compiled by ISAAC FORD, Redlands, California

DECEMBER: Berries of Dark Red Firethorn (Pyr. Duvalii. Pyr. Rosedale. Pyr. Crabori); ditto Crataegenous (Pyr. Lalandii); ditto Cotoneastors (C. Parneyi and C. Pannosa); Catalina Toyon; Baby Primrose for shade; So. African Daisy (Dimorphotheca) for sun.

JANUARY: Pearl Acacia: Bailey's Acacia; Silver Cassia; Red Flr. Quince; Commercial Almond-Ne Plus Ultra variety; Glossy Abelia; Aloes (A. Fruitescens—dwarf, A. Arborescens—tall); Pink Geralton Wax Flr.—Calendulas in assorted shades for sun.

FEBRUARY: Pink Flr. Ironbark. (Euc. Sideroxylon rosea); Silver Dollar Gum (E. Pulverulenta); Knife Lvd. Acacia; Kangaroo Thorn (A. Armata); Fluffy Acacia (A. pubescens); * Pith Elder Foliage; Laurentinus; Pink Flr. Quince; Bedding petunias in dwarf white, light pink, light blue, light mauve, dark purple and flaming red for background.

MARCH: Coral Gum (E. torquata); * Thick lvd. Wild Lilac (Ceanothus crassifolius); * California Lilac (C. thyrsiflorus); Silver Acacia (A. dealbata); Japanese Laurel (Pittosporum tobira), green and variagated; Flame Pea (Chorizema varium). California Poppy.

APRIL: Purple Leaved Plum (Prunus Bleriana), Shell Pink Flowers; also (P. Vesuvius) white blossom, very dark foliage; contrast if possible with foliage of Camphor; Sydney Golden Acacia (A. longifolia); Dwarf and Standard Pomegranates; Blossoms of Dark red Firethorn (Pyr. Duvalii and Pyr. Yunannensis Graberii); Yellow Firethorn (Py. Lalandii); Tamarisk; * Sugar Bush (Rhus Ovata); * Lemon ade Berry (R. integrifolia); * Laurel Sumac (R. lauina); * Wild Tobacco (Nicotiana glauca), Black Locust; - Matilija Poppy -.

MAY: Spanish Broom: Dark Golden Acacia (A. Saligna); Everblooming Acacia (A. Floribunda); * Islay Blossoms; *Flannel Bush (Fremontia Mexicana); *Dark Blue Wild Lilac (C. Cyaneus); * Elderberry; Canary Island Lupin (Adenocarpus); Yellow Penstemon; "The Lord's Candle"

(Yucca Whipplei); Shrubby Aster (A. Fruiticosa); - Sun Rose -.

JUNE: Palo Verde: Australian Tea Trees in white and red blossoms. Germander "Silver and Blue" (Teucrium fruiticans) Pink type Mexican Primrose.

JULY: Crepe Myrtle in white, lavender, light pink, watermelon red blossoms; Single flr. Oleander in white, light yellow, shell pink, pink, cherry red blossoms: Leadwort (Plumbago Capensis) in light blue and white; Bush Lantana in cream, red. African and French Marigolds.

AUGUST: Same as July, Poinciana or Bird of Paradise Flr. (Caesalpina Gilliesii); Mimosa or Pink Acacia (Albizzia Julibrissin). Zinnia.

SEPTEMBER: Same as July, Chinese Plumbago; Lion's Tail, Sow Dimorphotheca, California Poppy and Wild Flowers this month — sprinkle if no rain falls soon. Baby Aster, a perennial Aster with small white Flrs. similar to "Baby's Breath."

OCTOBER: Pink Flr. Victoria Gum (Euc. leucoxylon rosea); "Ghost Flower" or Silver King Wormwood (Artemisia albinum); Castor Beans, giving brilliant summer, fall and winter bloom and foliage for warm locations, in "Red Spire, Gibsonii, Sanguinea and Cambodgensis" varieties; Bladder Pod (Isomeris arborea); Tall Golden Rod planted among groups of pale blue Plumbago.

NOVEMBER: Colored Autumn Foliage—Camphor and Purple Lvd. Plum (Prunus Thundercloud); Crepe Myrtle and Islay; Pomegranate (Standard and Dwarf); Berries and foliage of Peruvian Pepper; Maidenhair Tree (Ginkgo biloba); Modesto Ash; *Elderberry; *Hoary Salt Bush (Atriplex canescens); Perennial Sunflower;-Michaelmas Daisies (Perennial Asters) from now to November.

SLOPE COVERS: Pepper Trees, kept pruned to height or form desired; Silver Cassia, Spanish Broom; Native Shrubs, including Sugar Bush, Islay, Toyon (Catalina type); Wild Tobacco; Wild Buckwheat; Incienso, Australian Salt Bush, Riceinus; Plumbago—white and blue. For Canyon accent. Eucalyptus in variety; Natives; Palms, etc.

GROUND COVERS: throughout the year, Climbing Lantana of free blooming type; Mexican Primrose,

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Native Plants Take Wartime Neglect

By FRANK F. GANDER

Since the advent of war I have been home only on weekends and holidays, and such days have been busy ones for many varying reasons. With milk goats, rabbits, chickens and a large victory garden making demands upon my time at home, my native plant collection has received scant or no attention except as I have paused occasionally to admire the beauty which they return for neglect. With beauty this year they have been more than profligate.

Parish's Gold Bush, wooly Blue-curls and Desert Beloperone were blooming when school started in September and continued to offer some flowers through autumn and early winter. Slender and graceful Buckwheats, too, were in flower at that season. Before Christmas the sea-dahlia was lifting golden faces, and California poppy and early annuals in other species were smiling here and there on my otherwise bleak hillside.

In the early days of the New Year, Shooting Stars were in full flower and the first of the wild lilacs (thick leafed white) made a lovely mound of snow for the seasons. More and more annuals came into bloom—little blue gilia, the dainty Baby Blue-eyes, popcorn flower and others. Flowers were opening everywhere and finally reached their greatest glory in March and April.

Monkey flowers came in many colors and shades to tint the hillside so delicately. Penstemon came in bright scarlet and purple. Seven kinds of wild Lilac (ceanothus) in a continuing surge crowded each other out of the picture. The deep blue Lakeside species and snowy-white Palmers lilac coming last and carrying the season over into May. My huge Fremontia bloomed over more than a three month period while the California Copperleaf was in evidence throughout the year. Yellow violets have been very large this season and very fragrant. Showiest of all, however, were the Giant Lupins, some of them not less than eight feet in height.

As the days of this war year rolled by, the early flowers dropped their bright colors and began to ripen seed, but other species, as is the way of mother nature, came to take their place. The Campo-pea hung a thousand crimson butterflies over a sumac bush. The Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry spread a necklace of garnets across a warm grey boulder near where the Granite Gilia spread a shining patch of white.

And now it is summer again and school is over. The turn of the year is to heat, and others of our dearly beloved natives have come to prove their worth again for that difficult time. Summer Penstemon, wooly, Blue-curls again, and Mountain Monkey flowers are in full glory asd showing every where. Clevelands sage is beginning to come out and there are at least five large buds on my tall Tiger-lily. Slender sunflowers, scarlet Larkspur, Lavender Thistle, all add their peculiar and separate beauties that daub this pallete which is my hillside garden over Lakeside

And so it goes throughout the year. If I am called away from home for a year or two, or only for a matter of months, my natives will not suffer, they are on their own and seem to know it. They thrive magnificently —they are superb.

—Frank Forrest Gander

Floral Association Meetings

Due to the complications of war times, there has been a lapse in the report of the Floral Association meetings in this magazine, but the monthly assemblies have gone on as usual and some have been particularly delightful.

March found us established in a new meeting place, 2772 Fourth Avenue, through the courtesy of the Katherine Tingley Theosophical Lodge. We were made to feel very much at home by one its members, an old friend of the Floral Association, Mrs. Maurice Braun. After a thoroughly practical and entertaining talk on Victory Gardens from the point of view of a man who sells the seeds and plants, E. M. Albright, we were given a graceful welcome to our new location by Mrs. Braun. She then addressed us, much too briefly, it seemed to me on the Oriental philosophy of gardens As expressed by the Chinese,

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COMPLICATIONS and COMMENT

Call this chitter, but not tattle—call it it gossip, call it prattle—
But whate'er may be its name, call it fun—
This garden game!

FROM THE FIJI ISLANDS

Navua
Via Suva,
Fiji, 1-5-43

Editor
California Garden
Dear Sir:

I have again to thank you for the regular copies of the California Garden which I find not only interesting, but informative.

In the last issue to hand I was much interested in a description of the Cassia trees growing in Honolulu. Here in Fiji we have several species of the Cassias growing, principally the Golden Shower, Cassia Fistula and also the Cassia Nodusa which, when in full flower, is a glorious sight.

A peculiarity or these Cassias is that they are very shy seeders. In fact the Cassia fistula has never borne seed with us, although it flowers profusely. This is remarkable, as in Australia it produces large seed pods in abundance. The Cassia nodusa is also a shy seeder; but one or two of the older trees have produced two or three seed pods. The Poinciana regia is quite common and is a most attractive sight when in flower.

The Eucalypts, of many varieties, are also growing with us. Some of them are very large trees, especially the Eucalyptus citriodora, the spotted gum, Eucalyptus manicata and a host of others, including the ironbarks. Among the flowers, Hibiscus is very common, also caladium, but our very wet climate is not conducive to flower growing. The rainfall in my locality averages over 250 inches per annum.

For several years past I have been very interested in Silviculture and during the last twenty or twenty-five years, have introduced a considerable number of trees into our colony. All of these have been raised from seed.

I am still getting seed from several tropical and sub-tropical countries and have been wondering if I could procure through your kind offices just a pinch of the seed of the California Redwood, Seguoia sempervirens and also of the Sugar Maple, Acer saccharum.

Some time ago a neighbor had a few seedlings of the Redwood growing well but unfortunately some stock got into his garden and destroyed them. I would very much appreciate getting the seeds of any California trees which would be likely to thrive in Fiji; but fully realize that in the present state of disorganization of our mail service this is not easy. However, there are indications that the worlds affairs will soon be classified, and it is hoped I may then be able to procure much of the seed I now desire to obtain.

Yours etc.,
—RICHARD B. HOWARD

IRIS AND GERANIUM SHOW

The lovely walled garden of the Julius Wangenheim home was the happy setting of the spring Iris and Pelargonium show, sponsored each vear by the Floral Association. The Iris had an appropriate setting in one of the garden shelters with an oriental atmosphere, well suited to the many handsome arrangements. Mrs. Wendell Brant, chairman of that section, and her efficient committee were kept busy answering questions and accepting the compliments of the appreciative visitors.

The geranium corner was entered from a separate gate, where children were especially pleased with an Easter bunny arrangement, while their elders admired the really fine tables of pelargoniums, shown to best advantage in all types of pottery and metal containers. There were collections of variegated and scented geraniums in pots and a massing of pelargoniums at the base of the fountain bowl gave a nice splash of color when viewed from the foot of the handsome pool.

The garden itself, with its choice ornaments, collected from all over the world, was much admired and the public and the Floral Association both paid tribute to the generosity of Mrs. Wangenheim in loaning her sheltered bower of beauty for the occasion.

KEEPING UP THE GARDEN

Fighting weeds and pests is the midsummer chore of the Victory Gardener. The flush of the spring gardening fever over, and as the markets fill up with fresh vegetables and fruits, the temptation is to rest on the oars of early triumphs and let the late garden go to pot. This is a fatal philosophy for if followed it will result in plots full of weeds, a plague of insects, and no fresh vegetables for fall or for winter storage. Hours spent in the garden during the hot season often are more productive than hours spent during the cooler days of spring.

Weeds must be kept down, not only for appearance' sake but because they rob the crops of vital plant food and moisture. Every weed allowed to go to seed will be a hundredfold menace next season. Insects must be fought to a standstill. Thinning must be carried on; staking of tomatoes anl other plants is important, and some plantings may still be done for late gardens. Such things as lettuce, turnips, and Brussels sprouts do well in the fall

Harvesting crops as they mature is important. Allowing them to become overripe, tough and woody is wasteful and inefficient. Better to give them away than to allow them to go to waste. Canning programs should be planned to use up every bit of surplus that can possibly be saved. Brining and drying should also be carried on with crops such as snap beans and corn unless a pressure cooker is available for canning. Where home freezing usits or community lockers are available, great care should be exercised to gather the vegetables and fruits that are to be frozen at the exact stage of ripeness which combines the maximum of quality with fitness for freezing.

LAWNS TREATED WITH ARSENATE OF LEAD SAFE FOR VICTORY GARDENS

Lawns that have been treated with arsenate of lead to kill Japanese beetle grubs are safe to use for Victory Gardens provided no more than the normal amount of 10 pounds to each 1,000 square feet has been applied. This is the judgment of Professor W. E. Blauvelt, entomologist of Cornell University, based on extensive research vhen as much as 4,000 pounds

of lead arsenate to the acre was used. Even then the vegetable picked up less than the legal tolerance of arsenic, except in the case of onions. When the usual amount of arsenate was applied (435 pounds to the acre) the amounts picked up by the plants were insignificant and entirely harmless. In Eastern beetle-infested areas this has been a moot question this season, many gardeners fearing to use arsenated land.

REMINDERS

1. A fertile, well-drained site is essential.
2. Prepare a good seedbed as soon as soil is dry.
3. Plant standard, adapted varieties.
4. Buy only the best seeds and plants.
5. Don't waste seeds by planting too thickly.
6. Water in dry seasons if possible.
7. Kill weeds as soon as they appear.
8. Thin young plants early and promptly.
9. Fertilize well but with care.
10. Spray or dust promptly to control insects and diseases.
11. Harvest and use crops when young and tender
12. Plant in succession for an all-season garden.
13. Don't waste space on freak novelties.
14. Can and store all surpluses—don't waste food.
15. Plant a border of showy annuals along the edge.

Speaking of Diosmas — a low growing shrub producing little white blossoms, but whose chief attraction is its foliage which when squeezed gives forth a most delightful fragrance and justly entitles the shrub to the popular appelation "Breath of Heaven." On dry hot days in summer when these shrubs are being sprayed with water, they give forth this fragrance most strongly—so that it is perceptible several feet away—it is as if they are saying "thank you"—most emphatically "thank you."—V. M. S.

* * *

"Color is to the landscape what salt and spice are to food, or Neon light is to the darkness of night."

BUG FIGHTERS ARE READY

There will be enough ammunition to fight off the bugs and blights that infest the home Victory Garden, is the report of the National Victory Garden Institute after a general survey. Greater care than usual will be necessary because of the importance of the home food crop and also because mineral poisons will have to be used in place of the safe vegetable insecticides. The average gardener will be able to make this shift without danger if he follows directions.

Plant diseases are commonly controlled with fungicides containing copper or sulphur. There should be enough of the copper materials this year, and the sulphur materials are plentiful. Chewing insects are commonly controlled with such stomach poisons as lead arsenate, calcium arsenate and cryolite, all of which are plentiful; and with numerous trade-marked preparations. Sucking insects are controlled with contact poisons such as nicotine sulfate, which is abundant; with trade-marked preparations, also plentiful; or with rotenone and pyrethrum, which are limited.

The supply of rotenone is very limited and its use is permitted by the Government this year only on peas against the pea weevil and pea aphis; on beans against the Mexican bean beetle; on sweet corn against the European corn borer; and on broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, kohlrabi, mustard, kale, turnips and collards, against caterpillars and aphids. Pyrethrum, another vegetable poison import, probably will be similarly restricted.

Because of this, gardeners this year will have to substitute other materials in many cases. They will learn that on most crops and with certain obvious precautions, it is quite safe to substitute the more poisonous insecticides. For instance, on root crops where the tops are not eaten for food, there is no danger and no problem. Where the tops are eaten, they should be thoroughly washed before eating, and no spray or dust applied for a week or ten days before harvesting. Crops like peas, which grow in a pod, or sweet corn and other crops protected by some natural covering, require no special precaution. On such crops as string beans, spraying or dusting should stop if possible a week or ten days before picking, and in all cases the housewife should wash them thoroughly. On such edible vegetables as beans, tomatoes, peppers and eggplant, careful washing is all that is required. On the other hand cabbages and similar vegetables should not be sprayed with the more poisonous materials after they begin to head. Nicotine sulfate can be substituted at that time.

— Nat. Vic. Gard. Inst.

The name of the cranberry comes originally from craneberry, so named because the fruit is born on curved stalks which suggest the neck of a crane.

Floral Association Meetings

(Continued from Page 3)

every season and every flower has a special meaning that opens a new horizon of plant beauty to those who know its message.

In April the association had a special treat in a fine discourse on "Epiphyllums," by Mrs. Lisle K. Lewis. There was a collection of the gorgeous blooms to supplement the talk, some contributed by Mrs. Bakkers. Afterwards the audience shared the choice slips.

On May 19, the topic was "Chrysanthemums." Because our speaker was unable to be present, an informal discussion ensued, led by Mrs. Neff Bakkers. In addition to cultural directions, she pointed out that, in spite of their name, which means "yellow flowers," chrysanthmums offer a wonderful choice of colors.

Our annual meeting in June was a triple treat. First, Mrs. Harley Brown described a trip through the South that she had made with her husband, a year previous. From Mississippi, through the famous Bellingrath gardens in Mobile, where they had the good fortune to be personally conducted by the owner, on beyond Florida, South Carolina, Richmond, Baltimore, and up to the Connecticut woods, we were made to see and enjoy the country by the sensitive, selective word-pictures of our fellow gardener, who had us fairly sniffing the blossoms at Apple-tree Cottage in the Berkshires, where she concluded the journey.

Mr. Frederick Jackson told us what *not* to do for a successful vegetable

garden, in his humorous recital of the mistakes he had made the first year. Starting with a clear, scientific explanation of the probable evolution of our difficult soil in Point Loma, he prescribed sand and humus for better crops here.

Speaking of his adventures in food horticulture, Mr. Jackson said his main trouble was in planting too much, too close. His squash practically over-ran everything and then brought mildew, which spread to other plants. He raised string beans on dahlia stakes, reaping such heavy crops that they even dried them for soup. Those that were left over turned out to be a blessing as they provided seed during a later shortage. The garden peas he planted in September did not like the stakes, so he strung wire across them. A wind storm broke off the stakes when the peas were nine feet high, so they leaned over, but went on bearing. His tomato advice was very good—plant four feet apart; treat like dahlias; train on a ten-foot pipe; take every leaf off near the ground; water at first and then "be mean about it." Mr. Jackson seemed to have run the gamut in crop diversity and poked sly fun at the competition among amateur growers.

Mr. Jerabek followed with a veritable Pandora's box of unusual shrubs, from the Naval Hospital grounds, which he named and described in his invaluable way.

The annual reports and election of directors followed. The resignation of Miss Alice Halliday was regretfully accepted and Mrs. S. H. Carse appointed to fill her place. Mr. Carse supervised the drawing of the large plant donations, which brought the meeting to a close.

At a later meeting of the board of directors, on July 16th, the officers of the old board were re-elected unanimously for the following year, 1943-1944.

JULY MEETING

Having been prevailed upon to continue the administration of the Floral Association, our beloved President, Mrs. Greer, greeted a goodly number of members present for the beginning of another year.

Mrs. Wendell M. Brandt, speaker of the evening, gave a most timely and very instructive talk on "The Iris," enumerating those best adapted to our Southern California climate.

Mrs. Greer announced her good fortune in procuring Mr. George Marston as guest speaker for our next meeting, August 17th, and recalled the beautiful thoughts Mr. Marston left with those present when he spoke at a former meeting some years ago.

After distribution of some very choice Iris rhizomes sent by Miss Halliday from her own garden, the meeting adjourned.

M. L. C.

Monthly List Of Plants

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pink type; Moss Verbena; Mesembryanthemums from So. Africa; Lippia repens; Dichondra repens; Periwinkle, green and variegated; Wild Buckwheat in variety; Plumbago.

DROUTH RESISTANT TREES AND SHRUBS: both evergreen and deciduous, for accent points, shade, background masses, screens and hedges. Ultimate heights in figures: California Juniper 10'; Valley Live-oak 40'; Blue Gum 120'; Slaty Bark Gum 120'; Desert Gum (E. Rudis) 50'; Manna Gum (E. Viminalis) 100'; Red Gum (E. Rostrata) 80'; Beech lvd. Gum (E. Polyanthemos) 50'; Carob 25'; Italian Cypress 40'; Arizona Cypress 20'; Tecate Cypress (C. Forbesii) 20'; Canary Island Pine 60'; Roman Stone Pine; Cluster Pine; Blackwood (Ac. menaloxylon) 40'; Casuarina (She Oak) 40'; Olive 20'; Roman Myrtle (Standard 10', Dwarf 4'); Variegated Dwarf ditto 4'; Arabian Desert Tamarisk or Athel (T. Gallica) 30'; Dwarf Golden Euonymos 3'; Variagated Coffee Berry Evergreen Chinese Elm 25'; Australian Salt Bush 6'.
(Rhamnus California Variegata) 6';

IN DECIDUOUS TREES we have the Chinese Elm 60'; California Sycamore 60'.

PALMS: California Fan Palm 40'; Mexican Fan Palm 80'; Guadaloupe Fan Palm 30'; Blue Fan Palm 30'; Windmill Palm 6'; Lily Palm 20'.

Besides these we have the Yuccas, Hardy Cacti, Succulents, Agaves, etc. requiring but little care or water.

Hardy flowers, part annuals, part perennials, shown in hyphens ( ), * designates natives, underlined indicates outstanding bloom.

NOTE: Generally speaking, the above list is "drouth resistant" after being well established with two years care and water. After that, will require but little care or irrigation. However, gophers, rabbits and squirrels need attention.

Set out young, thifty, well-rooted plants at proper depth in ample holes filled with good soil well watered; buy if possible from your local nurseryman; plant after first danger is over; preferably late February or March. Fertilizing should be postponed until plants are established.

—ISAAC FORD

Blossoms and colored foliage show best in mass planting, with gray or glaucous foliage and white blossoms for accent and emphasis, with tall, dark foliage for background; Palms particularly are most effective in irregular groupings. Make landscaping of this "Land of Sunshine" distinctive, semi-tropical anl very different from that of the East and North.

—I. F.

Balboa Park

(Continued from Page 2)

the designs for over one hundred parks.

Mr. Parsons and members of his staff spent many months on the ground making surveys and preliminar designs. Then on September 15, 1905, he submitted his final report to Mr. Marston. This Parsons Plan for San Diego City Park, as it was called—the present name of Balboa Park wasn't adopted until November 1, 1910—is the basis plan of roads and paths as we find the park developed today. It did provide for a lot more lakes and ponds and water features than ever did materialize. Actually a lot more trees have been planted than Mr. Parsons anticipated. But the alignment of the West Boulevard, of Park Boulevard and of Pershing Drive, and the roads in Cabrillo Canyon and Powder House Canyon are almost identical as they were proposed and as they were completed.

Mr. Marston tells us that when they began carrying out this plan the local citizenry would watch the men

working on the hardpan and then tell them, "For Heaven's sake, give it back to the coyotes." If you want to know what the park looked like at this time, or at the time Cabrillo saw it for that matter, drive along Powder House Canyon Road north of Pershing. Keep your eyes on the floor of the canyon and on the lower hillsides, forget the Pine and Eucalyptus that show up on the horizon. Just concentrate on the rocky wash, the scraggley native chaparral—and that's all there was to Balboa Park when the Trustees dedicated it and some enthusiastic and energetic citizens went to work on it. As an object lesson in what can be done, as well as a bit of native scenery, I hope that canyon is never touched.

That fairly well fills in the picture of the park prior to the time that most of you knew it.

Well, I've rather digressed, but I wanted to make the point about the illusion because the next big step after the Parsons Plan was the preparation for the first Exposition. Expositions are a form of show business and show business is certainly illusion. The 1915-1916 Exposition is responsible for the present character is so fine and so universally acclaimed is practically a miracle.

San Diego was a little place of about forty thousand when it determined to have an Exposition. But it had some men who were really big. I can't name them all so I'm not going to name any of them. But they started out to get the best services in the country to build the best Exposition that the country ever had. They wen back to Brookline and contracted with the Olmstead Office to take care of the landscape architecture. For many years after Fredrich Law Olmstead did Central Park in New York, and particularly between 1910 and 1920 that office was tops in the landscape profession. They sort of spoke only to God. The architecture was turned over the Bertram Goodhue, one of the giants in American Architecture. In the relatively few commodities that have a Goodhue structure all the citizens know about it and they tell their visitors. Here in San Diego we have a whole flock of them. Some of them have been torn down and about every so often somebody get the urge to demolish another one. There haven't been any Rembrandts for a long time and there won't be any more Goodhues even after the war. Let's sort of realize what we have here.

Anyway, these Exposition promoters knew who the best were and they put them to work for San Diego. Actually, as it turned out, the temperament of the Olmstead Office and the temperament of the Goodhue office were such that they wouln't mix. They got in an awful row about the aesthetics of Laurel Street and the Olmsteads withdrew from the picture. But the best in the country had a crack at it anyway. It ended by Mr. Goodhue, Carleton Monroe Winslow, Frank Allen and Mr. Morley finishing the job and you can still the manner in which they did it.

That's how it is that we have the essential development and the specific character of this great area. That too, is why we have much of our population that was here four years ago—or B.C. After the first

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Exposition the city realized that they had something too big and too grand to tear down. They put it to use; it became the center of much of the finest community activity and the basis of much of the most productive advertising that San Diego has ever had.

Small societies grew with the park into fine institutions such as the Fine Arts Society, the Natural History Society, the Floral Association, and the San Diego Museum and the Zoological Society. Other activities grew from the facilities that were created for the last Exposition. Prior to the occupation by the Military, Balboa Park had something cultural, recreational, and educational to offer every citizen and every visitor. Some of them are more keenly aware of the fact now than they were before.

You'v shared this park with the visitors from all over the world. We've had royalty obviously thrilled with the place, and I always supposed that royalty was rather hard to thrill. We've also had the unfortunates who were thrilled to spend the night on a park bench. We've had mental giants like Einstein—and we've had local and imported brack-pots, too. We've had Madame Schumann-Heink, and we've had eighty aspiring little Rachmaninoffs pounding eighty pianos on the stage of the Ford Bowl. We've had Sally Rand and we've had some other strippers whose bubbles burst the next morning in police court. We've had Mrs. Roosevelt and President Roosevelt, and I haven't a doubt that we'll have Mr. Roosevelt visit us again as President of the United States.

But right now we have the military. It isn't as bad as you think. You may still visit the museums; you may still picnic; you may still play your shuffleboard and roque, and you may still shoot your arrows and your golf.

Balboa Park was a great peacetime asset and it's a great wartime asset. One of the most satisfying memories I have is of the night of December 9th when over a thousand soldiers and officers came into the park after a trip from San Luis Obispo through a veritable downpour. From the general down, they had the jitters just like the rest of us. But they had fund a wonderful spot for a breather, a place to get ready for whatever was ahead of them. Believe me they appreciated the park. It was apparent the night and early morning, and again a week later when the Navy ran them out.

We've sort of skimmed over the surface from the beginning to the present. I haven't told you of the mechanics of the park—they are not your worry. I've tried to give you perhaps a little fuller appreciation of the park you used to use completely and you will use even more fully again. In this thought of the future, I'd like to get in just a little evangelism before I'm through.

You know, of course, that the park is now a military establishment to a great extent. That's as it should be and it is a blessing that we have it to make available in this crisis. As a military establishment it's a good one. As a park it's pretty thoroughly washed up. Buildings for an art school are one thing and buildings for barracks and training schools are something else. If you don't think so, go around and count the plumbing. Now the government needs those buildings and areas. After the war San Diego will need them in a direct ratio to the increased number of San Diegans.

We talk much of planning for the peace. I can't plan our economic and social relations with our allies and our foes. But I've given some thought to the peacetime planning for Balboa Park. It's going to cost money to restore those buildings and areas for park purposes; it's going to cost a whale of a lot of money, a lot more money than city can be expected to devote. It's going to take government help and plenty of that. We can all foresee that after this war San Diego is going to need many, many things. But be sure that you see the whole picture. Remember what Balboa Park has done for our people and our visitors. It doesn't take much imagination, with this experience behind us, to see what it can do in the future. In our peace time planning be sure that the restoration of Balboa Park and its return to our people is placed high on the city's priority list of post-war problems. I don't know of anything that can do more for our peaple's mental and physical recovery and readjustment.

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